



Parks for an Active Shoreview



ESPM 4041W: Problem Solving for Environmental Change

Report 5/8 Prepared for the City of Shoreview by:

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Executive Summary

Students from the University of Minnesota's capstone class, "Problem Solving for Environmental Change," were invited to work in partnership with the city of Shoreview to assess and develop a long-term management plan for their park system. Shoreview's vision for its Parks and Recreation department includes a better understanding of who is using the city's parks and what recreational activities they prefer. This information will help create a long term management plan for future park facility improvements to better meet the needs of all the city's park users.

Unobtrusive user observations and user surveys were conducted to obtain more information about how the parks in Shoreview are being used. Secondary data research was used to aid in the decision making process. Information from visitor surveys was used to formulate recommendations that were then passed on to city officials. Surveys showed that the most popular recreational activity was walking/dog walking. Overall, all the parks are used and users are pleased with the opportunities available. Users feel the parks are not overly crowded. A large number of users come from surrounding communities. The 55+ survey showed that the majority of that age group does not use the park system in Shoreview. Due to the popularity of walking within the park system, more loop trails need to be added to accommodate the users. There is a need for increased signage along roads prior to the location of the parks, due to the large number of individuals visiting from surrounding cities. More off-leash dog areas are desired by users, the Vadnais Snail-Lake Regional Park is a potential area for this type of recreation. It would be beneficial to do more in depth user surveys to gain better insight into visitor use trends within the city of Shoreview.

Introduction

Often, residents may be aware of parks in their neighborhood, but not know how many and what types of activities are available. Shoreview is one city that has numerous opportunities for recreation. Since the 1970s and 1980s, development has reached 100%, so very little space is left to expand park systems. The main challenge city officials face is how to respond to recreational preferences of an aging community population, yet encourage younger users to the community with evolving activities.

Shoreview's citizen population is highly educated with nearly half earning a bachelor's degree or higher. The city has an extensive community center "campus" and always strives to achieve a high level of satisfaction with quality of life through their open spaces and parks. The city endeavors to create and sustain a community where people from all backgrounds, cultures and income levels feel included and welcomed. In the 2005 Shoreview Residential Quality of Life Study, 69% of residents stated that parks and trails are a very important aspect of Shoreview's quality of life; however, only 9% rated the city's open space areas as in excellent condition according to the survey. This shows that there is still room for improvement and opportunity within recreational areas in Shoreview.

The city is about 20 minutes north of St. Paul, with a current population of 26,726 residents (US Census). Shoreview has many "baby boomers" that are expected to begin retirement in 5-20 years. Some will stay to buy homes in different areas within Shoreview, but others will stay specifically for the lakes and trails. Through previous surveys, residents responded that they were satisfied with the current parks and opportunities they offer within the area. However, it is unknown if the aging population is truly satisfied with the recreational opportunities available and what types of improvements should be made.

There are many athletic programs available for youth, but very few offered for active adults. Some specific events exclusively held for seniors, range from basketball to turkey bingo. However, there may be other activities that are better suited for some individuals, both young and old, that are not already available. In the 2005 Needs Assessment and Improvement Recommendations for Shoreview Parks, due to the aging population in Shoreview, there is an "increased (interest) in loop trails and short walking loops." This has also created a new demand for more handicap accessible paths to link recreational areas with buildings and trails. The assessment also outlined several emerging sports within the community such as skate boarding, climbing, kick ball, BMX biking, disc golf, etc.

Many of the parks in Shoreview offer the same opportunities but the evolving recreational needs of the public are calling for change. Shoreview wants to add a "signature feature to each neighborhood park to differentiate and give them more

character.” Visitor surveys will give insight into what sort of new recreational opportunities the citizens of Shoreview want in their parks.

Vision Statement

We envision a sustainable Shoreview: a city that balances social equity, economic vitality, and environmental integrity in order to maintain and improve the quality of life for current and future residents. We aim to further enable Shoreview by:

1. Providing relevant tools and information
2. Encourage an active and aware citizenry
3. Addressing perceived barriers to action
4. Fostering responsible and collaborative resource management

Our project strives to empower sustainable behavior and policy changes that will establish Shoreview as a model for other communities.

Shoreview’s vision for its Parks and Recreation division is to gain a better understanding of the demographics of who is using the city’s parks and what recreational activities they prefer. By gaining this knowledge, a long term management plan can be created for future park facility improvements to better meet the needs of all the city’s park users.

City and County Park Descriptions

There are approximately ,1400 acres of total parkland in the city limits comprising 18% of city land. However, it is notable that the city is surrounded by nine other communities. With other residents close by, it becomes very easy for them to come to these parks, which could pose an over-use problem. There are nine county parks that take advantage of the open space near lakes for picnicking, trails, boating and swimming. In addition, there are nine city parks that are smaller and closely intermingled within residential areas. City or neighborhood parks are designed to serve a half mile radius in a residential area providing safe and easy access for those who do not want to walk far to get to a ball field, playground or skating rink. Trail systems are also sprinkled throughout Shoreview that link parks, schools and neighborhoods. The park systems are well maintained and in good condition. There are plans for improvements of some aesthetics and equipment in specific parks.

Shoreview Commons Community Center and Park has the most recreational equipment available out of all the city parks. Aside from accessing its small pond, this park allows for almost all types of general recreation. There is a large fitness and water park facility indoors and a popular pavilion to hold picnics and events. Bucher, McCullough and Shamrock parks have similar activities including football/soccer, tennis, hockey rinks, picnic areas, shelters, trails, playgrounds, and volleyball. McCullough Park is the largest city park covering 75 acres of land. Bobby Theisen Park is similar to these parks, however there is no playground equipment and no

picnic areas. Sitzer Park and Wilson Park are two common city parks, slightly smaller than Bobby Theisen Park. Activities remain the same except these do not offer football/soccer fields. The two smallest city parks, Ponds and Lake Judy Park hold 1-5 acres of land. Recreation amenities include trails, picnic areas, playground equipment, and shelter that are available at Lake Judy Park. The last city park is Rice Creek Fields which only contains a pavilion for shelter.

County parks are different than city parks since they contribute more acreage on average, to swimming, fishing, boating and open space. Two parks, Lake Owasso and Turtle Lake County Park only have nine acres each of land. These are much smaller than some city parks, but different recreation is available. Lake Owasso County Park is located on a very large lake, where there is a popular swimming beach, fishing, boat ramps and picnic areas. Snail Lake Regional Park offers these same opportunities in addition to cross country ski trails. This is also the largest park with 400 acres of land, and an extensive trail system. The last county park that contains structures is Island Lake County Park with 167 acres. This area has boating, fishing, a golf course, picnic areas and a shelter. There are several other county parks; however these only offer trail systems. The Rice Creek Trail Corridor is a very large piece of open land with long range trails going near the Rice Creek. All other county parks are scattered around Shoreview that include Turtle Creek, Poplar Lake, and Snail Lake Marsh Open Spaces.

Methods

In order to get an idea of the demographics of park users and what activities are most popular in certain parks, an unobtrusive survey was completed initially. An unobtrusive survey involves visiting parks and taking note of the number of people using the park, types of use, and their demographic (i.e., age group, sex) without having any interaction with them. Unobtrusive surveys were used because they are beneficial for determining “estimation of population and organized conditions,” without having to directly interact with visitors (Hodgkinson). This means unobtrusive surveys can efficiently project a general idea of common activities and demographics (who is using the park) in the city’s parks.

Three time slots were used for the unobtrusive survey: weekdays from 9am-4pm, weekday from 4-6:30pm, and weekends from 12pm-3pm. Time slots were created so data could be gathered to reflect both different users and uses at various times of the day. Not all of the data was collected from one day or one specific time, so users wouldn’t become biased by visits from the survey team. All of the city parks in Shoreview were given a number and Microsoft Excel was used to generate random numbers to decide which park, days and time periods the surveys would be conducted in. Each time period was sampled four times. Time slots were chosen based upon the availability of the surveyors.

A template was created for surveyors to keep a record of observations (see Appendix A). Each surveyor spent one hour within the time slot and sat in a centralized area of the park to record observations. Centralized areas in the parks were used so surveyors could see all of (or most of) the activities occurring in the park. Surveyors remained in one location to make sure that users were not counted multiple times.

After gaining authorization from the University of Minnesota Institutional Review Board to question visitors in the parks, an onsite survey was used to determine park user trends within the parks of Shoreview. A five question survey was used to address which parks users visit, recreational activities they participate in, and where they reside (see Appendix B). The survey included user satisfaction with current recreational opportunities. The survey was presented to park users at parks within Shoreview at times during high use as well as the parks with observed high use. These parks and times were determined through our unobtrusive survey data.

Park users were approached by surveyors who said, “Hello, my name is _____ . I’m with the University of Minnesota, working on a project in conjunction with the City of Shoreview. We are interested in learning how the parks are being used within Shoreview. Do you have time to fill out a quick survey?” Surveyors worked in pairs when presenting the survey to park users. All surveyors presented the survey using the same mannerisms to avoid biased survey results. Conversation between surveyors and the surveyed was kept to a minimum as the surveys were being completed. The data from the surveys was compiled and trends were identified.

Jerry Haffeman, Parks and Recreation Director, described the newest needs of the parks and users including how there is a possibility of standards not being met for people over the age of 55. An onsite survey was used to determine park use trends of users aged 55+ within the parks of Shoreview. A four-question survey was used to address which parks users visit, which recreational activities they participate in (based on a list of activities cited on the City of Shoreview’s web site), and where they reside (see Appendix C). The survey was presented to park users at events for people aged 55+ within Shoreview.

Park users were approached by surveyors who said, “Hello, my name is _____ . I’m with the University of Minnesota, working on a project in conjunction with the City of Shoreview. We are interested in learning how the parks are being used within Shoreview. Do you have time to fill out a quick survey?” Surveyors worked in pairs when presenting the survey to park users. All surveyors presented the survey using the same mannerisms to avoid biased survey results. Conversation between surveyors and the surveyed was kept to a minimum as the surveys were being completed. The data from the surveys was compiled and trends were identified.

A final method used to develop our recommendations was secondary data. Surrounding communities were researched to determine what they have done to provide outstanding opportunities for recreation within their cities.

Findings

Fourteen unobtrusive surveys at nine of the city parks suggested that overall the parks are used most frequently by adults during all three time periods. The majority of the adults witnessed by surveyors were participating in organized team sports. Walking/dog walking was the only activity surveyors witnessed users of the 55+ age group participating in.

The results of the user surveys suggests that overall, the parks are being used to some degree. The most popular form of recreation within the park system is walking while playground use was the second most popular activity. Respondents were generally pleased with the parks and found them not overly crowded. Ninety-two percent of respondents felt that their needs are being met. The remaining 8% wanted more off-leash dog areas and more swing sets. Forty percent of respondents were non-Shoreview citizens.

The results of the 55+ user survey showed that only 50% of respondents use the parks in Shoreview. Among those that do use the parks their primary recreational activity is walking.

After further research, it was found that measuring the amount of recreational activity on a given site can be complex and difficult to accomplish at an extremely accurate level (Godbey 2009). However, there have been studies done at parks that show results similar to what was found within Shoreview. A survey of Chicago's Lincoln Park found that 45% of the park's users participate in active-individual activities, such as walking and jogging, and 23% playing active team sports (Godbey 2009). A second study at the same park in Chicago showed that 43% of users in a 55+ age group used bicycle and footpaths and considered exercise an important benefit of park visits (Godbey 2009). Also, of the users of Cleveland metroparks, 44% reported walking or hiking as their primary activity (Godbey 2009). Considering findings within Shoreview showed that the 55+ age group measured walking important, it is reassuring to have these similarities found in other studies.

Recommendations

1. More loop trails
2. More off-leash dog areas
3. Increased road signage before parks
4. Continued research

Loop Trails

Within the written surveys, 73% of respondents indicated that walking was one of their primary recreational activities. Based on this response, more loop trails could be added to parks experiencing lower use or those that have more available space for additional trails. This new improvement has the potential to increase park use. Three recreational areas are candidates for the proposed loop trails: McCullough Park, Wilson Park and Bobby Theisen Park.

The types of surfaces trails are made of can also attract park users. If trails consist of woodchips or pea stone, it is extremely difficult for people with disabilities to use them. Paved surfaces are more commonly used because they meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. However, by creating impervious paved trails in Shoreview, this increases storm-water runoff which can increase erosion in natural areas. A solution involves creating a permeable surface that is ADA accessible. Ag-lime is a product that meets both these conditions. It consists of crushed limestone or dolomite and is commonly used for trails in surrounding communities. This material allows water to percolate through and decrease runoff problems. It also becomes sturdier after compaction, which will meet ADA requirements and bring more users into the parks.

McCullough Park is the recreational area that could contain the most unique proposed loop trail additions. It is a very large park within the city of Shoreview (75 acres) that has a large tamarack bog. In the 2005 Needs Assessment and Improvement Recommendations for Shoreview, one idea was to “add a boardwalk and interpretive signs in the tamarack bog.” This provides an opportunity for offering more walking trails within a park that surveys show has low use (only 7% of respondents said that they visit McCullough Park).

There are three proposed locations within McCullough Park for loop trails. One trail is looping back within the forest on the northern edge of the park using Ag-lime material. The other two trails loop through or around wetlands for about a quarter of a mile, either on the southern or northern ends of the park (see Appendix D). These trails can connect to sidewalks along County Road I, attracting more users, and connecting to pre-existing trails. In the improvement recommendations for the city, it suggests the use of “boardwalk and interpretive signs.” Boardwalks appeal to users due to their placement in a unique environment. In addition, these features make McCullough Park stand out from others by attracting users interested in the aesthetics

of wetlands. The interpretive signs add to the walking experience, which educate those who are interested in the environment they live in. These signs and boardwalks are proposed for the two loop trails along the wetlands, both northwest and southeast of the park.

Wilson Park and Bobby Theisen Park are two other proposed sites for additional loop trails. Wilson Park has a pond that creates a perfect opportunity for a trail to circle around and link back to the pre-existing paved trail. There is an addition of an exit route to the parking lot to create easier access to parking (see Appendix E). This park shows low use (only 7% of respondents said that they visit Wilson Park), which again creates an opportunity of increased use.

Bobby Theisen Park is one last site that was seen as a good candidate. The loop trail connects to a pre-existing trail on the south side of the tennis courts. The trail would exit out on the sidewalk along Vivian Street (see Appendix F). An additional entrance and exit point can be linked from the north side of the soccer field onto the sidewalk along County Road E. This is a small park that also shows low use of only 13% of park users from visitor surveys, and would be beneficial to the surrounding neighborhood if more walking areas were available in connection to surrounding streets. Since walking is a common activity, especially for residents of ages 55+, there should be more trails that loop around areas that residents will be attracted to.

Off-Leash Dog Area

Through interactions with many park users it became evident that many users were dog walkers and craved more off-leash dog areas. While only 7% of users stated in the survey that they wanted more off-leash dog areas, many of those surveyed openly spoke to surveyors about their desire for more off-leash dog areas. Currently, the only off-leash dog area is located in the Rice Creek North Regional Trail area. This area is located in the far northwestern corner of Shoreview, making easy access to many residents of Shoreview difficult or at least inconvenient. An additional off-leash dog area that is more centrally located would be a more easily accessed spot for many Shoreview residents who would like to have more off-leash dog areas.

Some will argue that dog parks require a lot of maintenance and cause increased noise in the area. These concerns are valid and should be addressed. The dog park should be designed based upon the size and type of dogs that will be visiting the area most frequently. Because Shoreview has a large 55+ population it is most likely that many of the dogs living in Shoreview are smaller dogs (Hawn, pg. 35). Due to the smaller size of dogs that will potentially be visiting the dog park, the common concern of worn down turf may be lessened. If the turf does begin to suffer from overuse, a common solution would be to rotate different sections of the area into use, using fencing (Hawn, pg. 35).

A frequent concern of citizens when a dog park is being added to a city is the possibility of increased pet waste that accumulates in an area. Increased pet waste can be limited by adding a pet waste pickup station to an off-leash dog area. There are many types of pick up stations but two in particular will provide users with all the supplies they would need. They are the “Pet Waste Station with “Please Clean Up After Your Pet” Sign” and “Pet Station with Lid –Poly Plastic”. The cost of these stations range in price from \$257 to \$389 and would provide users with plastic bags and a trash receptacle for them to be deposited in. Images of these two pet waste options can be found in the appendices (Picture 1 and Picture 2).

Users of off-leash dog areas are also commonly concerned about the potential safety hazards their dogs may face when visiting off-leash dog areas. One major safety concern involves the entrance and exit of an area. Marcia Barkley president of the Fair Oaks Responsible Dog Owners Group (FORDOG) in Fair Oaks, Calif., agrees. "Too many dogparks have a very small entrance area. It's too small and the dogs feel trapped and confined. They're getting charged when they come into the park," she says (Leschin-Hoar 2005). If this problem can be addressed before hand by initially creating a large entrance/exit than many potential problems can be solved before they begin.

Interested and enthusiastic dog owners within the city of Shoreview can be called upon to help in the maintenance required for the off-leash dog area. Many dog owners are generally willing to help because of the many benefits an off-leash dog area offer including the opportunity it provides for elderly residents to exercise their companions. They can promote responsible pet ownership through the rules and guidelines that users will have to follow while using the off-leash dog area. There are numerous success stories of concerned citizens groups who step up to the plate and help in creating a welcoming and safe off-leash dog area. One of these success stories involves a group of individuals from Manmouth County, New Jersey who collected 12,000 signatures in support of their efforts to open “The Thompson Park Dog Run.” After garnering enough support the park opened in October 1999. This group worked to establish a core group that is responsible for maintaining the site (Establishing a Dog Park in your Community).

A park that has potential for an off-leash dog area would be the Vadnais-Snail Lake Regional Park. Currently the park has a large undeveloped section in the Grass Lake Segment that has potential for an off-leash dog area. This area is more centrally located within Shoreview, making it more accessible to more of Shoreview’s residents. Increased loop trails could also benefit dog walkers within the park system.

Increased Road Signage Before Parks

From the user surveys administered, 40% of respondents were not citizens of Shoreview. This means that almost half of the users drove to the city to use the parks. With so many people using the road as a way to access the park, it would be beneficial to the city to increase the amount of signage along roadways to increase

visitor use and awareness. Extending signage for each park to the closest major roadway would be a way to efficiently ensure drivers are aware that the park or trail head is near. Studies have shown that increased signage will increase awareness for the purpose of the sign (Van Houten et al. 2007). Putting signs along Lexington Avenue before County 96 for Commons Park or along County Road J before Mackubin Street may increase user awareness of those specific parks.

For street signs along roadways, a simple sign with park name and direction would be efficient. Using signs with the traditional green background and white lettering should be an effective combination, along with an arrow pointing toward the direction of the park. By including only the name and direction arrow on the sign, user will have an easier time understanding. These signs should be placed perpendicular to the road with approximate size of the sign being three feet by five feet. According to the New York State Small Business Development Center (NYSSBDC), this is undersized (should be 36 square feet) for the type of traffic driving by, but a sign that big may be unnecessary for the purpose. The color schemes for these signs would be a simple brown background with white lettering (US Department of Transportation). The brown background is associated with recreational areas. This should create an increased awareness to the users.

The current signs at the entrances of each park are sufficient. They follow most rules when creating signs. Green backgrounds with white lettering or vice versa are one of the easiest color combinations to read from far away (New York State Small Business Development Center). The only objection to the signs is the white background that fills part of the sign that makes the yellow lettering hard to read. With the lettering on some words having two different colored backgrounds also makes the sign hard to read. To fix this problem, changing the whole background green would make the sign more effective. According to the NYSSBDC, a light text on a dark background is an effective contrast.

Neighboring communities like Roseville and Arden Hills have good examples of park entrance signs. Their signs have dark green backgrounds with white lettering, while maintaining a good proportion of white space. White space is blank space on the sign, which keeps focus on the purpose of the sign. The main signs for each park should be placed away from any vegetation and a well kept area to increase visibility. Some of the park signs, like Shamrock Park, are placed too close to vegetation and too far from the road for drivers to notice. By placing it in a well maintained area and closer to the roadway, driver awareness should increase.

For street signs along roadways, a simple sign with park name and direction would be efficient. Using signs with the traditional green background and white lettering should be an effective combination, along with an arrow pointing toward the direction of the park. By including only the name and direction arrow on the sign, user will have an easier time understanding. These signs should be placed perpendicular to the road with approximate size of the sign being three feet by five

feet. According to the NYSSBDC, this is undersized (should be 36 square feet) for the type of traffic driving by, but a sign that big may be unnecessary for the purpose.

Continued Research

Due to limited time and inclement weather overall survey totals were low. It would be beneficial to do more in depth user surveys to gain better insight into visitor use trends within the city of Shoreview. More detailed results could be obtained from teaming up with surrounding cities such as Roseville, Circle Pines, and Arden Hills because it is common for citizens from these cities to recreate in other cities parks. The high numbers of dog walking and demand for more unleashed areas was unexpected and would be a good area to expand on in a survey. It would be beneficial for city leaders and planners to know if Shoreview's citizens are attending other unleashed areas and where these areas are located. This information may shed light on the exact demands of the areas citizens for a dog park.

An assortment of information would be gained by gathering park user data over an entire year so that it would encompass every season, activity and user. With a broad, time frame written, surveys would probably not be the most effective method to use. Information could be gathered effectively by scattering kiosks throughout the parks in the area that visitors could use to find park information and voice their opinions and or suggestions. Electronic kiosks can be expensive but if the desire to use them is there it is possible to save money by renting them on a monthly basis rather than purchasing them. An estimation of the cost of would be approximately \$2,000 to \$2,500 a month per kiosk. An exact cost which includes everything from the kiosks themselves to the hardware and software needed can be determined by requesting a quote from www.buyerzone.com. The main advantage of using electronic kiosks is that all of the data can be gathered and stored electronically, and this is fast and efficient.

Electronic kiosks can be moved fairly easy so costs could be cut by obtaining one kiosk and rotate it to the different locations. This option would require an extended period of time to conduct the survey in order to make sure nothing is missed at every location. Once the survey is conducted the electronic kiosk can be used for many other uses such as informing or promoting. The Phoenix Zoo has recently has experienced great success with educational interactive electronic kiosks in their Harmony Farm. More information on the different types of electronic kiosks, their uses, and success stories visit <http://kioskmarketplace.com>. A less costly alternative to electronic kiosks would be kiosks that contain printed material containing park information and paper for users to write their suggestions onto and be left in a drop box. The disadvantage of using paper and pencil is that the data will have to be compiled manually.

The City of Shoreview could also use the city website to host a web based survey. In order for this to work the survey would have to be advertised at all of the city's parks in order to collect information from a variety of park visitors. This could be done by

putting signs at park entrances or exits that shows how to access the online survey. These signs should also give the message to park users that their opinion is wanted in order to make sure their needs are being met. There are a variety of different survey designers that are available for little or no cost. One of the most common designers is SurveyMonkey. SurveyMonkey surveys can be created with many different options and features. A link to the survey can be directly attached to the website and the data is compiled in a table instantly after every response. This method would require less human involvement but might not get all of the responses a kiosk would due to the fact that it is not directly located in the parks.

Conclusion

These recommendations were developed through analysis of unobtrusive and written surveys. The limited time and inclement weather affected overall survey totals. It would be beneficial to do more in depth user surveys to gain better insight into visitor use trends within the city of Shoreview. Improvements to the park system will encourage more active living to the residents and provide outstanding opportunities for recreation among all age groups.

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Pictures One and Two - Dog Park



Appendix A: Unobtrusive Survey

Age of Users	Number of Users	Recreational Activity	Number of Users
Youth		Baseball	
Adolescent		Softball	
Adult		Soccer	
55+		Boating	
		Fishing	
		Football	
		Tennis	
		Hiking/Walking	
		Biking	
		Jogging	
		Picnicking	
		Playground Use	
		Skateboarding	
		Swimming	
		Volleyball	
		Other	

Appendix B: City of Shoreview Parks Visitor Survey

City of Shoreview Parks Visitor Survey

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. Your feedback is appreciated! Your participation in this study is voluntary. You are Shoreview park users who are being asked to complete this survey. We are interested in how people use the park system in Shoreview.

Location: _____

What parks in Shoreview do you go to? Circle up to three of the parks you visit most:

Bobby Theisen Park

Bucher Park

Lake Judy Park

McCullough Park

Shamrock Park

Ponds Park

Sitzer Park

Wilson Park

Turtle Lake County Park

Island Lake County Park

Lake Owosso County Park

Poplar Lake County Park

Highway 96 Regional Trail

Corridor

Rice Creek North Regional Trail

Corridor

Snail Lake Regional Park

Snail Lake

Turtle Lake Park

- **What recreational activities do you, or your family members participate in while at parks?**

Baseball

Tennis

Picnicking

Softball

Hiking

Playground Use

Boating

Hockey

Bird Watching

X-Country Skiing

Volleyball

Skateboarding

Fishing

Golf

Swimming

Football

Walking

Other: _____

Soccer

Jogging

3. Do you feel that this park is Crowded:

Crowded

5

4

3

2

Not Crowded

1

4. Are any of your recreational needs not being met?

YES

NO

If **No** ~ What recreational activities/opportunities do you feel the parks in Shoreview are lacking?

5. Where are you visiting from?

6. Do you use the trails network through the city of Shoreview at all?

If so, how do you use them (ie. walking, biking, rollerblading) and where?

7. Do you use the athletic fields or utilize the ice rinks?

If so, what do you use them for (ie. baseball, soccer, hockey) and where?

8. Are you interested in learning how to change your personal or community behaviors in order to preserve wetlands and water quality in Shoreview?

YES

NO

MAYBE

Appendix C: City of Shoreview Parks Visitor Survey - Senior

City of Shoreview Parks Visitor Survey - S

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. Your feedback is appreciated! Your participation in this study is voluntary. You are Shoreview park users who are being asked to complete this survey. We are interested in how people use the park system in Shoreview.

Park Location: _____

- **In what city do you reside?** _____
- **Do you use any of the parks in Shoreview? Circle Yes or No**

-If Yes,

Which Shoreview parks do you go to? *Please circle all that apply.*

Bobby Theisen Park

Bucher Park

Lake Judy Park

McCullough Park

Shamrock Park

Ponds Park

Sitzer Park

Wilson Park

Turtle Lake County Park

Island Lake County Park

Lake Owosso County Park

Poplar Lake County Park

Highway 96 Regional Trail

Corridor

Rice Creek North Regional Trail

Corridor

Snail Lake Regional Park

Snail Lake

Turtle Lake Park

What do you like about the parks?

-If No,

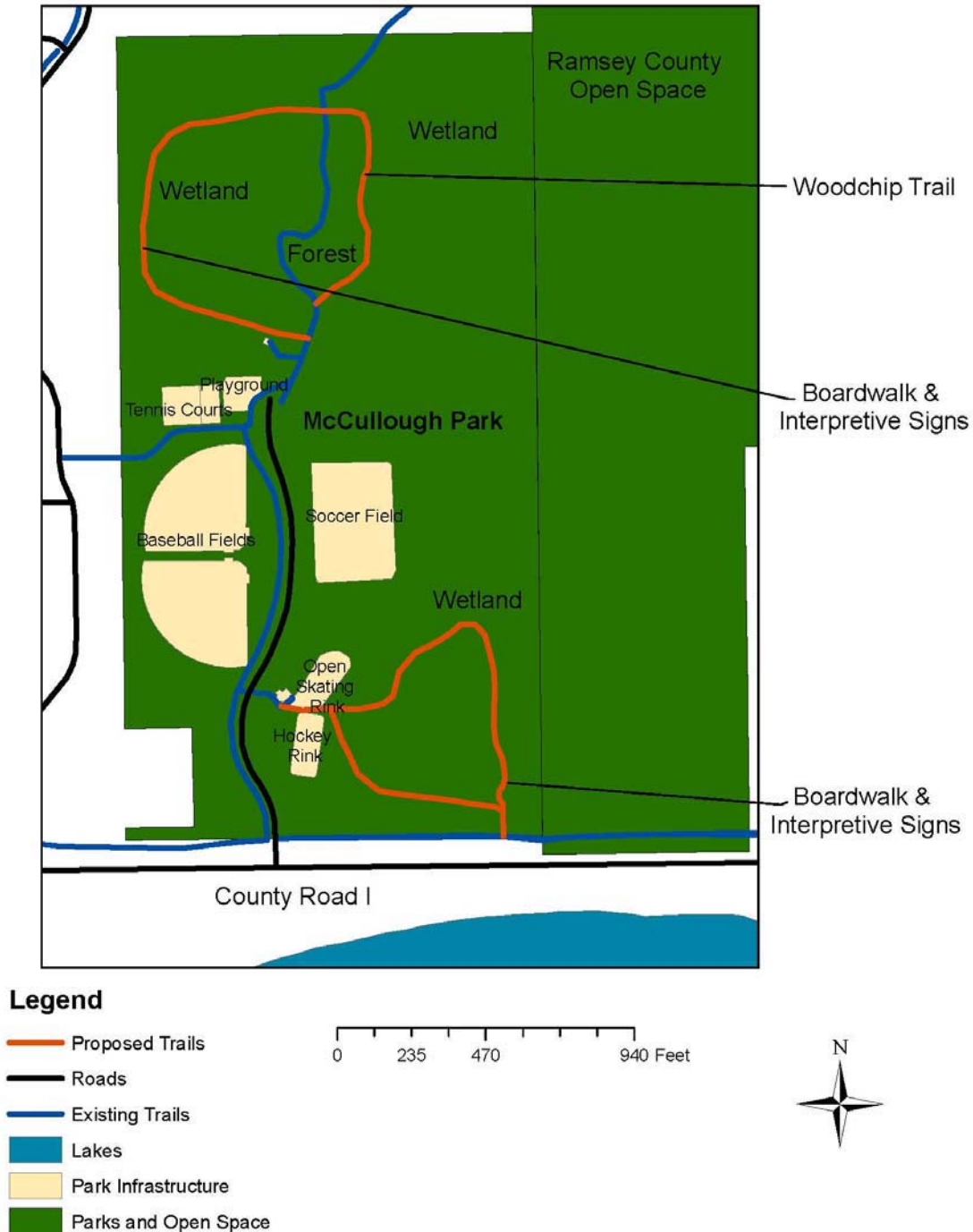
What don't you like about the parks?

- **Are there any activities that you feel the current park system in Shoreview doesn't offer?**

Appendix D: Proposed Trail Systems in McCullough Park

Appendix iv

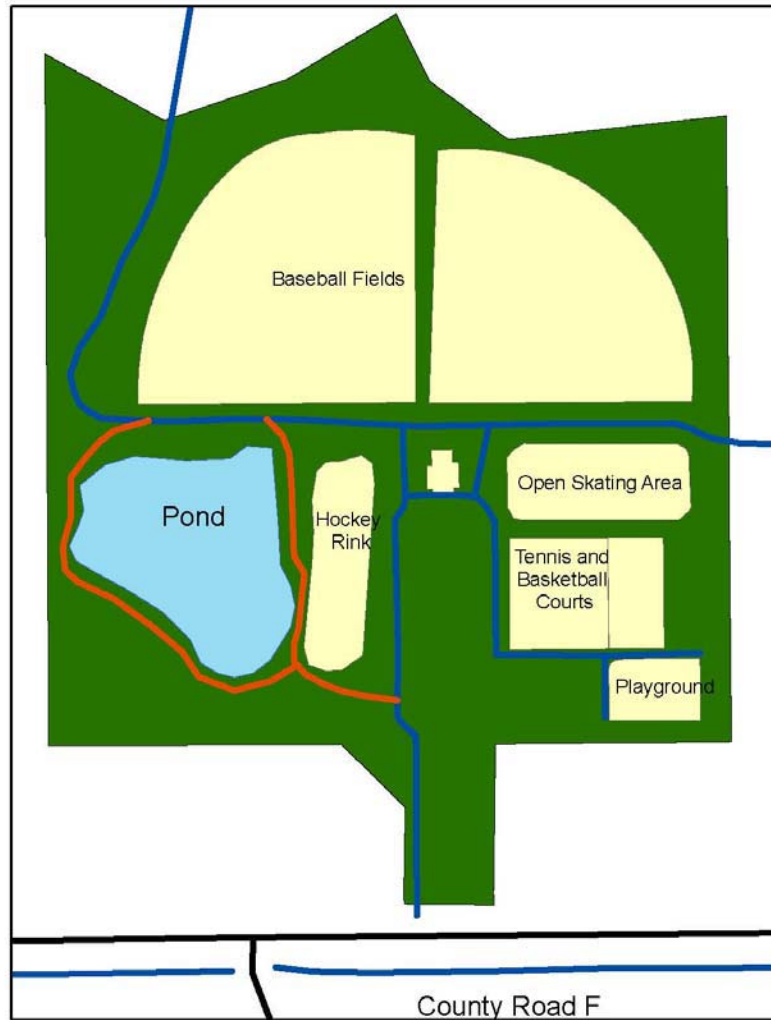
Proposed Trail Systems in McCullough Park



Appendix E: Proposed Trail Systems in Wilson Park

Appendix v

Proposed Trail Systems in Wilson Park



Legend

-  Proposed Trails
-  Roads
-  Existing Trails
-  Ponds
-  Park Infrastructure
-  Parks and Open Space

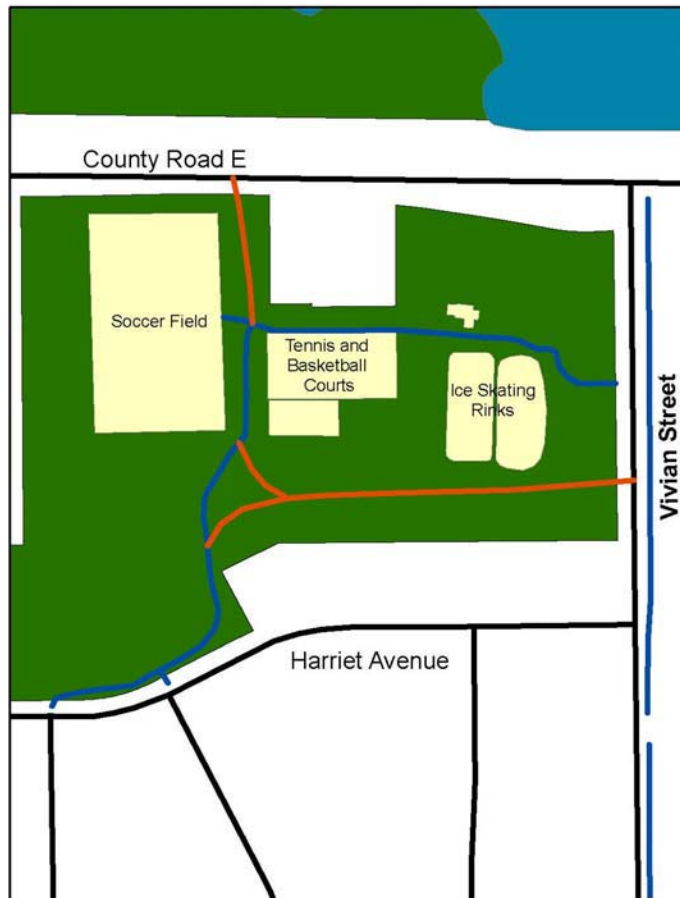
0 80 160 320 Feet



Appendix F: Proposed Trail Systems in Bobby Theisen Park

Appendix vi

Proposed Trail Systems in Bobby Theisen Park



Legend

- Proposed Trails
- Roads
- Existing Trails
- Lakes
- Park Infrastructure
- Parks and Open Space

0 120 240 480 Feet

